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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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ESTABLISHED 1887

## South Africa Mine Strike Ends As Blacks Face Job Dismissals

By Glenn Frankel  
*Washington Post Service*

**JOHANNESBURG** — South Africa's black mine workers' union, tacitly conceding that it lacks the strength to win a labor slowdown at the country's gold and coal mines, called off its strike of three mining companies Tuesday.

Leaders of the National Union of Mine Workers characterized the move as a temporary suspension of the two-day walkout, while they seek a court order barring the companies from dismissing striking workers. But analysis said that the union appeared to be cutting its losses and was unlikely to resume the strike after the court ruling.

The suspension leaves uncertain the fate of more than 7,000 mine workers who carried out a wildcat walkout to support the legal strike and faced dismissal. The union said it had received assurances from the companies that they would not evict workers from mine property, and the union general secretary, Cyril Ramaphosa, said he believed that most of the miners would be allowed to resume work.

But the strike suspension appeared to leave management a free hand to dismiss strike leaders and other participants, and it may set back efforts to organize workers at

the three companies where union membership has been lowest. On Monday, the union said that 28,000 workers had headed its strike call but the number dwindled sharply Tuesday.

A mine official, who declined to

be identified, said his company

had decided to call off the strike.

Manoko Nchwe, a union spokesman, denied that the end of the strike was an admission of defeat.

"The mining companies partly broke our strike and partly caught us unawares," she said. "But it's also a victory for us because it has shown the determination of our members in spite of all kinds of intimidation."

The halt may defuse increasingly volatile tensions in several mines.

Officials at three Gencor mines, the Mariveale gold mine and Transvaal Navigation and Blinman coal mines, said they had begun "disciplinary hearings" for more than 2,000 workers to determine whether they too should be dismissed.

■ **De Kock Saw Volcker**

Gernhard de Kock, head of South Africa's central bank, briefed Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, about Pretoria's decision to make only partial debt repayments. Agence France-Presse reported from Washington.

Mr. de Kock met in New York on Tuesday with E. Gerald Corrigan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, United Press International reported.

■ **Bonn Suspends Guarantees**

A West German Economics Ministry spokesman said that the government is delaying processing applications for credit guarantees on exports to South Africa following the Pretoria government's decision to freeze foreign loan repayments until the end of the year, Reuters reported from Bonn.

At the same time, using his popularity to strengthen his political base, Mr. García has restored what he calls the "authority" of government and ended the vacuum of power through which the country had been drifting under the former president, Fernando Belaúnde Terry.

"Who can deny that Alan García has exhibited veritable prowess during his first 30 days in office?" the independent Lima weekly newspaper *Cartas* noted in an article entitled "Decision, Perseverance and Daring." It was echoing a view widely expressed even by those who opposed Mr. García's bid for the presidency.

The only concerns voiced so far are that power is enormously centralized in the president, with neither his cabinet nor Congress serving as a counterweight, and that changes might be moving too quickly. "I don't think things are moving fast enough," Mr. García has retorted.

Certainly, such problems as deficit and the foreign debt debt rapid solution, but in other areas some results already are apparent. A price freeze has slowed the inflation that had been heading for the 200 percent mark by year's end. A crackdown on police corruption has brought the dismissal of 37 police generals. An order of Mirage fighter planes from France has been halved, from 26 to 13, to save money.

Sensing that the young Social Democrat is inspired more by idealism than ideology, the United Left coalition, the country's second political force, and the conservative private sector have applauded

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Alan García Pérez

## New President Has Peru Feeling Optimistic Again

By Alan Riding  
*New York Times Service*

LIMA — After barely one month in office, Peru's new president, Alan García Pérez, has shaken this country out of a prolonged mood of pessimism with a burst of reformist zeal unseen here in years.

Exuding self-confidence, the 36-year-old president has taken on a vast array of problems that had long appeared insoluble, including inflation, corruption, arms spending, narcotics trafficking, leftist terrorism and a seemingly unpayable \$14-billion foreign debt.

At the same time, using his popularity to strengthen his political base, Mr. García has restored what he calls the "authority" of government and ended the vacuum of power through which the country had been drifting under the former president, Fernando Belaúnde Terry.

"Who can deny that Alan García has exhibited veritable prowess during his first 30 days in office?" the independent Lima weekly newspaper *Cartas* noted in an article entitled "Decision, Perseverance and Daring." It was echoing a view widely expressed even by those who opposed Mr. García's bid for the presidency.

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## INSIDE

■ West Germany's opposition demanded the dismissal of Interior Minister Zimmerman over the latest spy scandal. Page 2.

■ U.S. organic farmers have escaped some of agriculture's economic hardships. Page 3.

■ Tamil separatists killed seven policemen and two Tamil politicians in new violence in Sri Lanka. Page 5.

■ West German industrial output rose a provisional 1.8 percent in July from June, the government reported. Page 9.

■ Hanson Trust PLC raised its bid for SCM Corp. to \$907 million. Page 9.

■ Because of technical problems at a printing site, the Insights page will appear this week in Thursday's newspaper instead of Wednesday's.

## 'Doctor Behind the Microphone': An Israeli Voice Heard in the Arab World

By Thomas L. Friedman  
*New York Times Service*

JERUSALEM — Ilani Basri is not a household name in Israel. In fact, few Israelis have heard of her.

But Mrs. Basri, 54, has become one of the most widely listened-to Israeli voices in the Arab world. She probably gets more mail from such places as Saudi Arabia and Syria than anyone else in Israel.

Since 1971 Mrs. Basri has had a program on the Israeli radio's Arabic service called "Doctor Behind the Microphone," and it has become a vehicle for Arab-Israeli cooperation.

Twice a week Mrs. Basri, an Iraqi Jew who came to Israel in 1950, interviews Jewish and Arab doctors in Israel about the latest advances in treatments and medical technology in Israeli hospitals. After the interviews, Mrs. Basri invites her listeners throughout the Arab world to write to her — at a post office box in Geneva or by any other route — with their medical problems.

Each month, 300 letters from Arab listeners find their way to Mrs. Basri's office. She translates them into Hebrew and refers them to specialists at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem or other Israeli medical centers.

The specialists answer the medical queries with whatever limited advice is possible, which Mrs. Basri translates into Arabic and broadcasts on her 30-minute program. Sometimes they ask a listener to send more medical records in order to better diagnose the problem.

Those who send their records, and are determined by an Israeli specialist to be treatable, are invited by Mrs. Basri on the air to come to Israel, at their own expense.

Mrs. Basri personally arranges all visas through the Inter-

ior Ministry and accompanies everyone who comes to the hospital. Every year dozens of Arabs, including Kuwaitis, Saudis, Arabians, Libyans and Syrians, are getting treatment in Israeli hospitals as a result of her program.

"Diseases don't know any boundaries," Mrs. Basri said, "and I don't feel that treatments should either."

Her efforts have won praise from Israeli doctors. "She is doing a remarkable job in improving relations between us and the Arabs," said Dr. Yaakov Shimon of Bikur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem, who has treated scores of Arab patients referred by Mrs. Basri.

"There is a new generation of very good young doctors in the Arab world, but not everyone has access to them," he said. "The cases that are coming to us are usually the most difficult ones from both a diagnostic and a therapeutic point of view."

Because of the problems involved for a Kuwaiti or a Syrian in traveling to Israel, a country with which their governments are technically at war, Mrs. Basri is discreet in her responses. Most listeners do not sign their letters to her by name but use their initials or a code name related to their illness.

On the air, Mrs. Basri may reply: "To the bird without wings in Kuwait, the doctor says he thinks he can treat you here. Please send me your passport details." Or: "To A.B. in Saudi Arabia, your visa has been approved by the Interior Ministry. You can pick it up at the Allenby Bridge on the Jordan River between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1. The visa is good for one month. Call me on arrival in Jerusalem, and I will take you to the doctor."

Israel's Arabic service reaches listeners from Morocco to Iraq. It is an open secret that it is tuned in at coffeehouses and in taxis in every Arab capital, and Presidents Hafez al-

Assad of Syria and Amin Gemayel of Lebanon are said to be regular listeners.

Every morning Mrs. Basri opens envelopes sent through Geneva or some other European capital or delivered by Arabs who have crossed the bridge from Jordan to the West Bank. There is no mail service between Israel and any Arab country except Egypt.

The letters often are desperate tales of disease, most of them eye, skin and fertility problems. Many writers send electrocardiograms, blood test results, dental charts and X-rays.

A typical letter came recently from a 48-year-old Syrian woman. The letter, mailed in London, begins: "Dear Doctor Behind the Microphone: Salam, and good health to you. I am paralyzed in my legs. I have been getting physical therapy, but I still have very bad pains. I heard you speaking about achievements in rehabilitation in Israel, and I want to know if I can be treated in your hospital. Please bring my letter to a doctor in Israel. I am ready to come."

Each year, according to Foreign Ministry sources, hundreds of Arabs go to Israeli embassies in Europe and ask for visas to fly to Israel for treatment.

Mrs. Basri got the idea for the program 14 years ago while lying in a heart-care unit in an Israeli hospital and noticing how much of the medical equipment was marked "Made in Israel." At the time, she was a secretary at the Arab service. She eventually convinced officials of the potential for such a radio program, and the files in her office bulging with handwritten Arabic letters are testimony to her intuition.

"But even I never thought the program would end up being such a live bridge that Arabs would use to cross into Israel," she said.

## U.S. Promises 'Serious' Effort In Geneva Talks

By David Hoffman  
*Washington Post Service*

Reagan to speak on Soviet television.

He also said that the United States was prepared to discuss limits on space weapons but reiterated that Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative was not a "bargaining chip" that could be traded in arms negotiations.

In the Time interview, Mr. Gorbachev said that the Reagan administration appeared to be planning on a summit confrontation between "some kind of political 'supergladiators'" aimed at winning points instead of reaching agreements.

Mr. Gorbachev said that the Russians "shall be prepared to submit some very serious proposals" in the Geneva meeting. Mr. Speakes said that the United States welcomed Mr. Gorbachev's promise to present serious proposals. "For the United States, the president is taking a serious approach in the relationship and is willing to meet the Soviets halfway in an effort to solve problems."

The president hopes that the meeting in Geneva will lay the groundwork to address the issues that face our two nations," Mr. Speakes said. "Our views of the causes of present U.S.-Soviet tensions are quite different from that presented by Mr. Gorbachev."

This was a reference to Mr. Gorbachev's statement in the interview that Washington was responsible for the deteriorating superpower relationship.

In criticizing Mr. Gorbachev for using media channels that he said were blocked to Mr. Reagan in the Soviet Union, Mr. Speakes said:

"We are pleased that Mr. Gorbachev was able to present his views to the American public. The interview is a prime example of the openness of the American system and the access the Soviets enjoy to the American media."

If President Reagan had a comparable opportunity to present his views to the Soviet people, through the Soviet finance minister's knee-jerk rejections to those he said were shown by the Reagan administration. The Soviet official, said Mr. Gorbachev, was an old man who died off during meetings of the Council of Ministers.

"Whenever you would wake him, he would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Senator Robert C. Byrd, left, and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, meet for talks. Behind them are Vadim Zagladin, right, a Central Committee official, and an interpreter.

## Gorbachev: A New Image for the Kremlin

By Gary Lee  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — With his vigorous interview in this week's *Time* magazine, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, presented the unusual image of a Kremlin leader possessed of a keen wit and a detailed grasp of American political metaphor.

He displayed a knowledge of U.S. political issues and personalities reflecting far more than a surface study.

He referred to policy speeches made by President Ronald Reagan in 1983 and 1984. He gave a concise but thorough analysis of a speech by Robert C. McFarlane, the national security affairs adviser. He noted a report by a former Texas senator, John Tower, and an underscored entry of state, Michael H. Armacost.

He even mentioned a Washington Post columnist, Mary McGrory, by name, although in Russian so heavy that the name was only recognizable after the translator said it, according to a source present during the interview.

While Mr. Gorbachev may have had some

difficulty with the columnist's name, the point that he sought to make, which was underscored throughout the interview, accentuated the positive.

In response to a question about his view of Mr. Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev turned immediately to the forthcoming summit meeting and said that the Soviet Union had agreed to the Geneva

### NEWS ANALYSIS

meeting "because we thought we could do a lot by trying to meet each other halfway."

He continued: "That, again, is why we have reacted so sharply to some of the statements being made these days in connection with the summit."

"So we see that there are some who want to generate a situation to persuade the U.S. and the American public that, as Mary McGrory put it, even if the only thing that comes out of the summit is an agreement to exchange ballet troupes, then even so, people would be gleeful and happy."

He was anecdotal when comparing a former Soviet finance minister's knee-jerk rejections to those he said were shown by the Reagan administration.

The Soviet official, said Mr. Gorbachev, was an old man who died off during meetings of the Council of Ministers.

Andrei Alexandrov-Agentov sat in. He is a Kremlin foreign policy adviser dating back to the days of Leonid I. Brezhnev. Viktor Sakhnov, a Kremlin aide since the time of Nikita S. Khrushchev, translated consecutively for Mr. Gorbachev, who showed no hint of knowledge of English, according to a source present.

Mr. Gorbachev was witty, telling one *Time* editor, when handing him a green envelope holding answers to six written questions: "Not even a hint of export of revolution."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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Anatoli Karpov

## Kasparov Strikes Swiftly In World Chess Match

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

# Fierce Fighting Is Reported On Afghan-Pakistan Border

By James Rupert

*Washington Post Service*

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Soviet-led forces and Afghan Mujahidin guerrillas are fighting increasingly fierce battles in eastern Afghanistan for control of important rebel supply routes from neighboring Pakistan.

Afghan resistance leaders based here and independent Western observers said over the weekend that fighting in Paktia and Nangarhar provinces, which border Pakistan, has intensified and moved closer to Pakistan during the last two weeks. Also, the number of wounded Mujahidin being admitted to the Red Cross hospital here — an indicator of the degree of fighting across the border — is at its highest levels.

Mujahidin leaders and Western diplomats in Islamabad have reported that helicopters and convoys of Soviet trucks have been ferrying troops and weapons into the border region during the last two weeks. Mujahidin spokesman in Peshawar said that Soviet planes and artillery have heavily bombarded resistance forces besieging the Paktia town of Khost, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from the border.

"The Russians are trying to seal the border in this area to close off our routes into Afghanistan," said Isak Galliani, a leader of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan.

The Mujahidin groups said that Soviet and Afghan government forces failed last week to push toward Khost from the west and now are attacking from the north, much closer to the "parrot's beak" of Pakistani territory that serves as a major sanctuary for the guerrillas.

A spokesman for the Hezb-i Islam group led by Mowlavi Yunus Khalis, one of the main guerrilla factions engaged in Paktia, said that the fighting now is centered near the town of Jaji, less than 10 miles from the border.

At the Kacha Gari refugee camp in Peshawar, Afghan men said large numbers of resistance fighters were leaving to join the fighting. The mountainous terrain on the Afghan side of the border is laced with supply routes that are the Mujahidin's most direct links with Kabul, the Afghan capital.

Both Pakistani and Mujahidin sources have reported numerous bombardments of Pakistani villages by Afghan government artillery and aircraft. Last Thursday, the Pakistani government formally protested to Kabul over the shelling of a village in the Kurram agency.



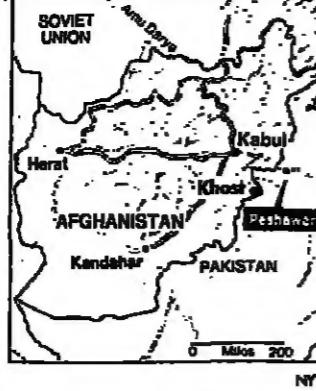
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pull them up out of their emplacements."

Spokesmen for the Yunus Khalis faction and the Jamiat-i Islami group said that they, too, had received reports that the new helicopters had taken Mujahidin guns from their positions.

"Our dhashas cannot harm them," said Jamiat-i Islami spokesman, Rasul Tarshi.

"Our commander in Logar province," south of Kabul, "sent a report saying they could only shoot one down with a grenade when it came low to take a dhashaka," Mr. Tarshi said. "After it crashed, they found many other dhashas, which the helicopter had taken, in the wreckage."

The intensity and proximity of the fighting has dramatically increased the flow of injured to the hospital operated in Peshawar by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The 100-bed hospital had 160 inpatients over the weekend, and the staff hastily erected tents on adjacent land to shelter the wounded.

Michel Mordasini, the Swiss director of the hospital, said more tents and an extra surgical team were being flown in to treat the injured.

"The last months have been very busy for us, with about 200 admissions each month — six or seven per day," he said Saturday. "But yesterday we had 15 admissions, and we've had nine by noon today. ... Our surgical teams are working 12 to 15 hours each day."

Most of the wounded are young men in their teens or 20s, many of them amputees. They lay bandaged and splinted, almost every one with a worried expression, keeping watch by the bed.



Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, from left, during parliamentary debate in Bonn on Tuesday.

## Parliament Backs Kohl in Spy Case

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's opposition parties failed Tuesday in an effort to remove Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann. The decision came after a stormy parliamentary debate on the country's spy scandal. Chancellor Helmut Kohl had rejected the demand for Mr. Zimmermann's removal.

The resolution submitted by the Social Democrats was defeated 275-214, and a separate move against Mr. Zimmermann by the opposition Greens was turned back 277-33.

The Social Democrats challenged Mr. Zimmermann's assertion that he had not known in advance of the central element of the affair, the detection to East German spy services.

The chancellor's coalition allies,

the Free Democrats, joined him in supporting Mr. Zimmermann.

Mr. Zimmermann said that the counterintelligence agency had never informed him about Mr. Tiede's problems with alcohol and debts.

Repeatedly interrupted by heckling Chancellor Kohl replied that Mr. Zimmermann did not bear any political responsibility for the decision of the counterintelligence agent, Hans Joachim Tiede, and his "hopeless" personal situation.

In Dusseldorf on Tuesday, Yevgeni Semenov, 39, a member of the Soviet trade mission to West Germany, went on trial accused of industrial espionage for the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency. He has no diplomatic immunity.

(Continued from Page 1)

aspect of improving our relations."

### ■ Prospects for Geneva

Mr. Gorbachev is ready for "radical" offers to cut strategic weapons and may concede that some basic research on space weapons is permitted under existing agreements, U.S. senators who met the Soviet leader said Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said that Mr. Gorbachev made very clear that fundamental space weapons research cannot be verified.

This implied, Senator Nunn said, that Mr. Gorbachev believes basic research cannot be excluded under the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Senator Byrd said that Mr. Gorbachev's statements hinted at a positive approach to the Geneva meeting.

The Senate minority leader quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying that "if the U.S. were prepared to discuss the question of preventing the militarization of space, then they will hear from the Soviet side on a variety of issues, including the Strategic Defense Initiative, invigorating the economy and arms control."

Despite Mr. Gorbachev's success in updating the Western public's image of a Soviet leader, whether he can match Mr. Reagan as a "great communicator" is open to question.

Many observers in Moscow wonder whether the same man who gleams in translation in the pages of Time will transmit as well live on television. More important, Mr. Gorbachev has sold himself well but has yet to deliver on his policies.

Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union stands ready to make concrete proposals at the summit meeting, but as yet he has not given a hint of those proposals. Some of the policies Mr. Gorbachev has preached, such as proposed reforms for the Soviet economy, have not shown originality.

But they cautioned that "if the New Deal coalition is not alive and well, at least its corpse has yet to disappear."

Herbert F. Weisberg of Ohio State University said it would take one more election, with someone other than Mr. Reagan at the top of the Republican ticket, to be sure. But he said he was struck by the "increased polarization" between the parties and their support groups in the electorate.

Helmut Norpoth of the State University of New York at Stony Brook agreed, arguing that Republicans represent the "new generation" gap in party identification that set the stage for a party realignment.

It said the party was awaiting clearance for another route to China. Mr. Gonzalez is undertaking a 10-day trip to China and Japan.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Paper Says Kulikov Still Heads Pact

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A newspaper from Soviet Armenia has confirmed that Marshal Viktor Kulikov still heads the Warsaw Pact force and has not been replaced by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the former chief and has not been replaced by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the former chief.

Saturday's edition of the republic's Russian-language daily Kommunist, which reached Moscow on Monday, said that Marshal Kulikov visited the Soviet Armenian capital of Yerevan last week to address people in the parliamentary constituency that he represents.

According to persistent rumors in July, neither confirmed nor denied by Soviet officials, Marshal Ogarkov, 67, had taken over from Marshal Kulikov, 64, as head of the East-bloc military alliance.

### Engineers' Union Condemned in U.K.

BLACKPOOL, England (AP) — Britain's Trades Union Congress, in two key votes Tuesday, staunchly backed the miners in their yearlong strike and condemned the engineers for alleged collaboration with anti-strike union activities.

The votes came as a victory for hard-liners at the annual conference of the congress, which includes almost 100 unions. The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is Britain's second-largest union.

The resolution backing the miners called on my future Labor government to halt mine closures, wording opposed by both Norman Willis, who heads the Trades Union Congress, and Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader. Mr. Willis said the wording could only be an electoral liability for Labor.

### Car-Bomber Attacks Christian Militia

BEIRUT (AP) — A suicide-bomber exploded his car at a Christian militia base in the Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon on Tuesday.

A pro-Syrian Moslem faction, the Ba'th Party Organization, claimed stations said that only the car's driver was killed by the explosion near a South Lebanon Army checkpoint at Kfar Hume, 15 miles (24 kilometers) east of the Israeli border.

But the state-run Beirut Radio and another Moslem-controlled station, Voice of the Nation, said that many militiamen were killed or wounded. Neither station gave a specific toll.

### Tories Name Novelist to Party Post

LONDON (Reuters) — Jeffrey Archer, a millionaire novelist, was named deputy chairman of Britain's ruling Conservative Party on Tuesday in a bid to enliven its image.

Mr. Archer, 45, is a former member of Parliament and has worked in public relations. Norman Tebbit, the former secretary of trade and industry who was appointed party chairman in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet reshuffle on Monday, said that Mr. Archer would "bring a touch of dash and style to the party."

Mr. Archer left Parliament in 1974 under a cloud of impending bankruptcy after investing in a company that later collapsed. He turned to writing novels to pay off his debts. The latest, "First Among Equals," tells of ambition and intrigue in the House of Commons.

Jeffrey Archer

### Sihanouk Doubts Pol Pot Retirement

BEIJING (NYT) — The reported retirement of Pol Pot as commander of the Khmer Rouge has been greeted with skepticism by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the political alliance formed by the Khmer Rouge and two other Cambodian guerrilla groups.

In an interview with the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, Prince Sihanouk said that as head of the alliance fighting the Vietnam-backed government of Cambodia he was "obliged" to believe the announcement. But as an individual with experience dealing with the Khmer Rouge, he said, he regarded it as a ruse.

The former Cambodian ruler, who makes his home for part of the year in Beijing, has made no secret of his loathing for Mr. Pol Pot, head of the regime whose reign of terror from 1975 to 1979 killed hundreds of thousands of Cambodians. He has said that he holds Mr. Pol Pot personally responsible for the deaths of five of his children and 14 grandchildren who disappeared.

### U.S. Gulf Coast Assesses Storm's Toll

BILOXI, Mississippi (AP) — Police and National Guard troops patrolled areas of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico on Tuesday as the authorities began adding up the damage left by the hurricane designated Elena. Torrential rains and winds of more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) per hour splintered trees and destroyed homes.

Mississippi's governor, Bill Allain, said Tuesday as he began a tour of storm-damaged areas: "Damage to property is devastating all along the coast, especially some of the areas like Pascagoula, Gulfport and Biloxi. Downtown the business areas are wiped out."

The storm struck the coast Monday after five days of zigzagging through the gulf. The storm forced more than a million people from their homes in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Three deaths in Florida were blamed on the hurricane.

### For the Record

The Revolutionary Cells, a West German leftist group, claimed responsibility Tuesday for bomb attacks Monday against computer companies in Dortmund and Hamburg, police said. The group said communists were instrumental in suppression used by the military and police.

The first non-American recipient of an artificial heart, Leif Stenberg, was hospitalized Tuesday in Stockholm after suffering a stroke. He received his heart in April.

The space shuttle Discovery returned to Earth at Edwards Air Force Base in California Tuesday after a mission during which it launched satellites and repaired a disabled communications satellite.

Richard M. Nixon, the former U.S. president, arrived in Beijing on Tuesday for talks with the country's leaders and a tour of four cities. He is expected to meet China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, before leaving for a tour of Xian, Kisan, a special economic zone and Guangdong.

French soldiers have given up a search for members of a raft expedition that was lost on the Zaire River last month. French diplomatic sources said Tuesday in Kinshasa, The mainly French expedition was trying to sail 2,500 miles (4,000 kilometers) from Lake Tanganyika to the mouth of the Zaire, also known as the Congo River.

Samuel Machel, president of Mozambique, will make an official visit to the United States from Sept. 19 to 24, Mozambique's national news agency reported Tuesday.

### The Reshaping of U.S. Politics

(Continued from Page 1) the race issue and introduces the Republicans made in Dixie through the "southern strategy."

But they cautioned that "if the New Deal coalition is not alive and well, at least its corpse has yet to disappear."

Herbert F. Weisberg of Ohio State University said it would take one more election, with someone other than Mr. Reagan at the top of the Republican ticket, to be sure. But he said he was struck by the "increased polarization" between the parties and their support groups in the electorate.

Helmut Norpoth of the State University of New York at Stony Brook agreed, arguing that Republicans represent the "new generation" gap in party identification that set the stage for a party realignment.

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Two leading election analysts, J.

Merrill Shanks of the University of California at Berkeley and Warren E. Miller of Arizona State University, noted a shift of conservative Democrats into the Republican Party and argued that it was not just among young people that Mr. Reagan scored gains.

"We are persuaded," they said, "that the 1984 election produced substantial and potentially crucial changes in the distribution of party identification within the American electorate."

The boldest prediction came from Martin Shefter and Benjamin Ginsberg of Cornell University. They examined changes in government policies and parties and said that Mr. Reagan had built the base for long-term Republican gains.

"Uncertainty as they may be," they concluded, "the prospects for an enduring realignment in American politics are stronger today than they have been for at least a generation."



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## AMERICAN TOPICS



**TALLEST SAND CASTLE** — The "Camelot '85: Sleeping Beauty's Castle" rises 40 feet above the shore of the Pacific Ocean in San Diego. Perched on a base of 15,000 tons of piled sand, it took nearly a week to build.

### Judges Get Collared By Law's Long Arm

From state judges in Chicago to county judges in Maryland, more jurists than ever are coming before the bar to face charges. The New York Times reports. In June, a Darlington, Wisconsin, judge was charged with first-degree murder after a lawyer was stabbed to death. In August, a judge in Hammond, Indiana, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for perjury.

In Mississippi last week, a federal district judge, Walter L. Nixon Jr., 56, was indicted on charges of accepting oil-well royalties as a bribe, and lying to a federal grand jury about his influence in a drug case. He was the third sitting federal judge in U.S. history to be indicted for activities related to his judicial duties.

In Chicago, "Operation Greylord," the Federal Bureau of Investigation's undercover investigation of the Cook County Circuit Court, resulted in the conviction of four judges. An American Judicature Society official reports a doubling of the cases it has monitored in the past 18 months. The increase is attributed to increased activism by judicial conduct boards and greater enthusiasm among law enforcement agencies for using undercover methods to fight corruption.

### Short Takes

Grasshopper infestations in the West and Middle West were the worst this year since 1933, devastating crops in parts of 13 states. After spending \$35 million for aerial spraying, the Agriculture Department now says that up to 95 percent of the insects were killed. But millions of acres went untreated, and a recurrence appears likely next year.

Tax amnesties — giving individuals and businesses a chance to pay overdue taxes without penalty — have been tried by 12 states in an effort to collect millions of dollars in unpaid revenue. So far these programs, expected to be copied by six other states — Colorado, Louisiana,

— Compiled by BRIAN KNOWLTON

### New President Is Giving Peru A Rare Feeling of Optimism

(Continued from Page 1) announced a \$800 ceiling in monthly salaries within the government, noting that 500 managers in the state oil company, Petroperu, had been earning as much as 100,000 teachers. "From now on," he added to loud cheers, "there will be no more official credit cards."

The weakness of the Belaunde administration has helped to dramatize the impact of Mr. Garcia's arrival. Not only did Mr. Belaunde preside over the near-collapse of the economy, an upsurge of cocaine trafficking and guerrilla warfare accompanied by human rights abuses, but he left Peruvians with the sense that their country's problems were beyond remedy.

Mr. Garcia's election campaign was designed to revive a sense of hope by holding up the vision of a different Peru. The results vindicated his message: in the April 14 elections, he won more votes than the eight other candidates combined and helped to give his party, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, or APRA, a majority in both houses of Congress.

Contributing to the feeling of

If he is successful, politicians of different parties concede, he could play a critical role in Peruvian politics for several decades. Peru's constitution forbids immediate re-election but, theoretically, Mr. Garcia could run for office again in 1995.

Senior government officials recognize that the honeymoon probably will end when the exaggerated expectations of widely diverse sectors of the population are not quickly satisfied.

With per capita income now standing at 1985 levels, a prolonged economic recession poses the greatest challenge. Emergency measures have temporarily ended the hectic speculation in prices and dollar exchange rates, but only one in three male adults has a full-time job, while industry is working at 50 percent capacity.

### DEATH NOTICE

**CONNOR Peter** — August 16th. As a result of an accident, on Prince Edward Island, Canada, Alison, Lucy, Patrick and Harriet request no acknowledgement. Details of interment to be announced at a later date. Enquiries may be made to: Jane Scott, phone, England: (0) 4215 4505.

## Bonn, With Eye on '87 Vote, Adopts Cautious Stand on SDI

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has adopted a low-key, somewhat skeptical approach to the Reagan administration's program for research of space weapons. The tactic is designed to keep the issue from moving to the center of West Germany's political debate, according to a high-ranking official.

One of Mr. Kohl's senior security advisers, who is a member of the 30-man delegation that will examine the Reagan administration's space weapons program in the United States later this week, welcomed what he said was a more dispassionate discussion of the question on both sides of the Atlantic.

"We want to take the emotion away from the thing," said the adviser, who requested anonymity. "The discussion has become more factual. In the United States, too, there is not so much talk about the 'vision' — a shield covering the whole country and so on."

Led by Horst Teitschke, Mr. Kohl's national security adviser, the delegation to the United States will include officials from the ministries of defense, foreign affairs and research as well as representatives of West German industries that are interested in participating in the projected \$26-billion research program.

The delegation was to arrive in the United States on Wednesday and stay through Sept. 14.

The likelihood of a government-to-government agreement will depend upon U.S. answers to West German questions about the sharing of secret technologies, patents, pricing and what one senior adviser called "the architecture of the research program" envisioned by the Reagan administration.

With the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, the Kohl government is eager to prevent the space-based program from polarizing the country and becoming a central issue in the campaign leading up to general elections in 1987. "One could end up having a de-

bate such as we did in 1983," the official warned.

So far, Mr. Reagan's initiative on space weapons has not shown signs of awakening West Germany's dormant anti-nuclear movement. The opposition Social Democratic Party, however, clearly aims to sharp its criticism of space weapons research as the campaign nears.

At a Munich rally on Sunday marking the anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, a former chancellor and the leader of the Social Democrats, Willy Brandt, called on Mr. Kohl to use his influence to prevent the militarization of space. He asked the anti-war movement "not to lose its orientation or fall into resignation."

The Kohl government faces parallel pressures from East Germany's leader, Erich Honecker, who has lately stressed that relations with Rome will be conditioned by its attitude toward the Strategic Defense Initiative. Western analysts say that the Soviet Union has assigned Mr. Honecker a role similar to the one played for the Kremlin in trying to dissuade Bonn from accepting Pershing-2 missiles.

By adopting a somewhat skeptical approach to a space-based defense system, Mr. Kohl has been able to bridge differences with his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose doubts have become pronounced. Mr. Genscher is known to worry that the space weapons program could further undermine the arms limitation talks in Geneva.

Mr. Kohl has been able to patch up a rift with France that opened at the May summit meeting in Bonn when President François Mitterrand announced that his government would not participate in the U.S. program. Since then, Mr. Kohl has lent support to the French notion of a European high-tech pooling organization named Eureka, conceived as a counterweight to Japan and the United States.

Mr. Kohl and his advisers have not abandoned their support for the research phase of Mr. Reagan's initiative, and a consensus among a number of officials is that there probably will be what one called "moderate participation in certain ventures" by selected West German industries.

Mr. Kohl hopes to confer with Mr. Reagan in Washington in November before the summit meeting in Geneva with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.



**NEW JERSEY FIRE** — A fire destroyed the industrial center of Passaic, New Jersey, on Monday, and caused the evacuation of thousands of people. Dozens of homes and businesses were burned, and a fireman died of a heart attack while fighting the blaze.

## Hard Times Bypass Organic Farmers

### Manure, Crop Rotation Replace Expensive Chemicals

By Ward Sinclair  
*Washington Post Service*

**WILLIAMSBURG, Ohio** — Neil Pasbaly isn't gloating, but he is an exception to the economic rule of American farming. As neighboring farmers struggle to make ends meet this year, he will make a profit on his corn and soybeans.

The reason is simple: Mr. Pasbaly farms organically. He fertilizes with manure from his milk cows; maintains strict crop rotations to increase fertility, control erosion, subdue insects and weeds; and mechanically cultivates to remove the weeds that survive.

Mr. Pasbaly's crop yields are the same or better, but his costs are much lower than his neighbors' because he uses none of the expensive chemical pesticides and herbicides or synthetic fertilizers that underpin much of American agriculture.

Yet Mr. Pasbaly and a handful of other farmers who follow the same cultivation practices in northeastern Ohio are going against the grain of most U.S. farming, which relies on chemicals and petroleum-based fertilizers at a cost of more than \$10 billion a year.

Spurred by the Agriculture Department with a campaign to reduce soil erosion, thousands of farmers are switching to no-till or minimum-till agriculture, which emphasizes less soil cultivation but which requires huge amounts of powerful herbicides to control weeds.

The tradeoff has stirred concern among farmers and conservationists about the detrimental impact of these highly toxic chemicals on soil structure, water quality and public health in general. Little research is conducted on long-term effects of increased herbicide usage.

And the Reagan administration, reversing a trend begun in the Carter administration, has strongly resisted efforts to involve the USDA more deeply in studying organic farming practices and the effects of farm chemicals on the environment. One of the Reagan administration's early actions was to dismiss the only full-time organic farming specialist in the department.

Joseph Randolph Jones adopted the name Philly Joe to distinguish him from the pioneering jazz drummer Jo Jones. He began performing professionally after serving in the U.S. Army in World War II.

### Philly Joe Jones, A Modern-Jazz Drummer, Dies

*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Philly Joe Jones, 62, a leading modern-jazz drummer, died of a heart attack Friday at his home in Philadelphia.

Mr. Jones was best known as a member of the Miles Davis Quintet in the mid-1950s, with Mr. Davis playing trumpet, Paul Chambers on bass, Red Garland on piano and John Coltrane on saxophones.

In the 1960s, Mr. Jones was the leader of Demerita, a repertory group that recreated Tadd Dameron's small-band bebop arrangements. He also appeared recently on albums by Bobby Hutcherson and the Manhattan Transfer, and made albums with his own quintet for the Milestone recording label.

He lived in Europe from 1967 until 1972 and taught drums with the percussionist Kenny Clarke. He returned to Philadelphia in 1972 and resumed his U.S. career.

Mayor John Ronsakis said that the tiles are not those originally selected. His assistant, Mike Baquer, said: "It doesn't just look like a bathroom wall. It looks like an institutional bathroom wall. It's a sin."

Mr. Ronsakis has written the GSA and Congress to ask for help on getting the tile changed, but has received no assurance.

Mr. Baquer said that a local architect offered city fathers this advice: "Don't pass judgment yet — wait until they get through and hang the shower curtains."

— Compiled by BRIAN KNOWLTON

Secretary John R. Block set the tone when he called organic research a "dead end."

No one is certain how many of the country's commercial farmers are plying their trade organically, but there are many indications that the number is growing as farmers seek ways to cut costs and reduce environmental risks.

The Israeli military commander of the West Bank, Major General Amnon Shahak, ordered the arrests, the sources said.

Garth Youngberg, director of the Institute for Alternative Agriculture, in Greenbelt, Maryland, said he continues to use the USDA

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JEPY/1985

# After a Year of South African Violence, Experts Detect a More Radical Black Mood

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

**JOHANNESBURG** — In the year since unrest took root in black townships, South African academics and other specialists assert, a shift of mood has overtaken many black communities, propelling them toward radicalism and harsh tactics.

By this argument, violence has won a kind of legitimacy, and has become more intense and more directed than ever before toward the overthrow of white rule.

Collaboration by blacks with the white authorities, one academic said, has become "virtually impossible" because of frequent and brutal attacks on those deemed to be stooges of white authority.

In white politics, the academic said, the government's handling of unrest has broken an *emergent coalition* between Afrikaner nationalists and influential white, English-speaking business groups seeking more rapid racial transformation than the Afrikaner authorities have been prepared to offer.

The assessments were made in interviews on the eve of a bleak anniversary: On Sept. 3 last year, a protest over rent increases in the township of Sharpeville erupted into violence that claimed 29 lives there and in nearby settlements such as Soweto and Evaton. The date is regarded as the start of South Africa's newest paroxysm of unrest.

The anniversary has another portent, too. Sept. 3, 1984, was the day on which the South African

authorities sought to implant the new constitution, which allowed people of mixed and Indian racial descent to sit in a segregated, three-chamber Parliament.

The black majority of 23 million was excluded from the arrangement, and that ostracism now seems to have returned to haunt the country.

Township activism since then, analysts and commentators said, has cast the African National Congress in a new role, transforming the outlawed organization into more of a spiritual inspiration and rallying point of protest than a director or controller of day-to-day events. This assessment, however, is disputed by some of the organization's exiled leaders.

At the same time, and in contrast to the events when violence erupted in Soweto in 1976, nonwhite resistance has become decentralized into a diverse movement that is difficult to destroy simply by dismantling its leading figures.

If there is a gap in black resistance, some academics said, it lies in the absence of sustained political action by the trade union movement. Until the mine workers' strike that ended Tuesday, the unions had mobilized black economic power only twice — in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth — with great local impact that has not been mirrored across the country.

What has been equally absent in the past year, some commentators said, is the kind of sabotage and armed conflict that marked the African National Congress' activities



Policemen with some of the 69 blacks who were killed in Sharpeville in 1960. On March 21, the 25th anniversary of

before its infiltration routes into South Africa were severed by South Africa's nonaggression treaties with neighboring Mozambique and Swaziland.

In turn, some analysts said, the helped persuade blacks that there would be no salvation from beyond their borders.

These views have emerged after a year of discontent and upheaval that has claimed more than 670 lives, forced the government to im-

pose a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts and brought the South African rand to its lowest levels ever against the U.S. dollar.

The government has declared a four-month freeze on the repayment of its foreign debt. Exchange controls have been reintroduced and unrest does not seem to be going away.

The unrest started last year in areas around Johannesburg. First in what is called the Vaal Triangle of

the deaths, the police killed 20 blacks in Langa, in the worst of a series of incidents in the past year in South Africa.

industrial plants and black townships south of the city, then spread to closer townships, such as Tembisa and Katlehong.

Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black satellite, has not been touched by widespread violence like that which claimed hundreds of lives there in 1976. One reason, some activists say they believe, is widespread infiltration of the place by police informants since 1976.

Last February, political activists

automotive center of Uitenhage, in the worst single incident of the year. The killings seemed to be a turning point.

After the shootings, seven blacks died to be stooges of white rule were killed and burned to death in the nearby township of Kwanza-bubble, seeming to make into an institution the form of retribution that has become known in black townships as a "Kentucky," after the fried chicken of that name.

The Eastern Cape has continued to be an area of profound unrest. Beginning in May, and until a state of emergency was imposed on July 21, the focus seemed to shift to the East Rand, an area of white mining towns and black townships in the gold area east of Johannesburg.

"The unrest," said Professor Tom Lodge of the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, "has seen the expression of very violent feelings and these feelings are becoming a degree of popular legitimacy."

This round of unrest is different to Soweto in 1976, which happened in a virtual political vacuum," he said, discussing the role of the African National Congress. "This unrest happened after seven or eight years of political development, mobilization, the development of political organizations and the expansion of the role of the ANC in the townships."

Mr. Lodge, who is regarded as South Africa's leading academic expert on the African National Congress, said violence may start because of "local events."

"But very quickly political movements come in and play a leading role." Mr. Lodge said. Those movements, he said, had "given a kind of purpose and a long-term agenda."

He said that "in some way the unrest has taken the ANC by surprise, and they are certainly not in control of it or in any position to be able to control it."

He did not, however, suggest that the organization's influence had been eclipsed. When black protesters fought the police, he said, they were "responding to a long-term vision of a society in which

they will be free and in which injustice will no longer be a feature of their lives, and in which Mandela will be the president."

Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, has been in prison for more than 20 years on sabotage charges.

The view was disputed by Professor Robert Schrire of the University of Cape Town, who said that, while the African National Congress represented "the symbol of what the protest is about, epitomizing the values" of the protesters, it was in danger of being left behind by the growth of the radical movement in the townships.

Over the past year, Mr. Schrire said, "two things have manifested themselves: a historical increase in the intensity of violence" and an increase in violence that had "become far more political."

Mr. Schrire said many black groups still sought a peaceful settlement. But, he added, in the absence of any change, "probably more extreme groups" would arise.

What the authorities were facing, he said, was "a degree of mass discontent that is unique" and a "political decentralization" that meant "there is no political head that you can just rip off."

Since the state of emergency began, the authorities have detained more than 2,000 people, the bulk of them members of the United Democratic Front, the country's biggest nonparliamentary organization, which claims a following of 1.5 million people.

One of its most active affiliates is the Congress of South African Students, an organization of radical high school students, many of whom have been detained. Since unrest took root, older township residents have said that, increasingly, their children are at the forefront of protest.

Mr. Schrire said that, despite the detention of leaders and "the increasing heavy-handedness of the police," the "organizations are there, the passions are there." He added, "The arrests of the leadership will either have no effect or it may make violence worse."

## Black Mine Workers' Leader Seeks to Change an Unpromising Reality

By Sheila Rule  
New York Times Service

**JOHANNESBURG** — Cyril Ramaphosa, the leader of the largest black mine workers' union in South Africa, recalled a time when he was a boy walking to school and a soldier in uniform and big boots kicked him into a ditch without provocation.

He said he did not cry. He stared at the soldier, picked up his small briefcase and continued on to class.

That was in 1960 and a state of emergency had been imposed in the turmoil that followed the shooting deaths by the police of 69 blacks at Sharpeville, south of Johannesburg. White soldiers and policemen were stationed in Mr. Ramaphosa's township of Western Native near Johannesburg, and the boy did not understand.

"I went to my mother and asked why," said Mr. Ramaphosa, now 32 years old and the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers.

"She told me that the government had decided to take over the township because black people and the African National Congress were putting pressure on the government," he said Sunday at his office on the fringe of Johannesburg's city center. "After being kicked like that, I felt bitter against white people, which took me a long time to overcome. But I began to realize that it was the reality of the South African situation."

Now Mr. Ramaphosa is trying to fashion a different South African reality, one that, among other changes, would narrow the gap between what blacks and whites are paid for doing the same job.



**'After being kicked like that, I felt bitter against white people, which took me a long time to overcome. But I began to realize that it was the reality of the South African situation.'**

Cyril Ramaphosa

For two days, he led a strike against seven gold and coal mines. His union, regarded as the country's strongest black labor group, says it has a paid membership of 150,000 among 550,000 black mine workers. But it says it could mobilize 250,000.

Although the workers had struck over pay, they had demands that represented a political challenge to the government of President Pieter W. Botha.

They wanted the authorities to lift the state of emergency imposed in 36 magisterial districts in July and to take back a threat to repatriate foreign black workers in reprisal for any international sanctions against South Africa. In trying to

win on these issues, the miners also had boycotted white-owned shops in mining towns.

But Mr. Ramaphosa, a bearded man with a gentle manner that disguises what associates say is a strong determination, faced realities that hold little promise.

Even before it ended Tuesday night, he said he expected the strike to buckle under the force of power and intimidation. Some mine owners had threatened to shut off water supplies and to refuse to feed the miners, who live in all-male hostels in mine compounds while they work out one-year contracts.

In addition, the union, begun three years ago, had no strike fund.

"The mine workers are like captive labor," Mr. Ramaphosa said softly, lighting a cigarette.

"Their situation is such that they can be manipulated completely by the mine owners," he said. "We've already said that if they use force, we are going to pull out our entire membership in the mines."

"But we don't foresee the workers holding out for too long," he continued in the interview, which took place two days before the strike ended. "They could be shipped out to the 'homelands' and the law allows the owners to do just that. But taking strike action is the last weapon we have at this point."

Mr. Ramaphosa is a lawyer whose education was interrupted by arrests and detention. While attending the University of the North, he was chairman of the South African Students Organization, a militant group that gave birth to virtually all other student groups now working for change.

He was arrested for his political activities and held in solitary confinement for 11 months. His organization is banned now.

When he was released in 1975, he was refused re-entry to the university. Mr. Ramaphosa was arrested again in 1976 in the uprising that centered on the vast black township of Soweto and detained for six months. After that he enrolled at the University of South Africa and gained his law degree in 1980.

But this grandson of a diamond mine worker — one of his biggest regrets, he says, is that he had never worked in the mines — decided against practicing law.

He said he came to realize that while he would be able to serve the people, he would be serving only those who could afford to pay. He chose not to become, in his words, "a mercenary."

The trade union movement was at the only available vehicle for Mr. Ramaphosa's commitment.

He began disclosing evidence and claims of police brutality in the Eastern Cape, a traditional focus of support for the African National Congress and an area where the Xhosa-speaking people pride themselves on the strength of their resistance to white domination.

On March 21, the 25th anniversary of the killing by the police of 69 black protesters in Sharpeville, the police shot 20 blacks to death in Langa, outside the Eastern Cape

MAIRIE DE PARIS

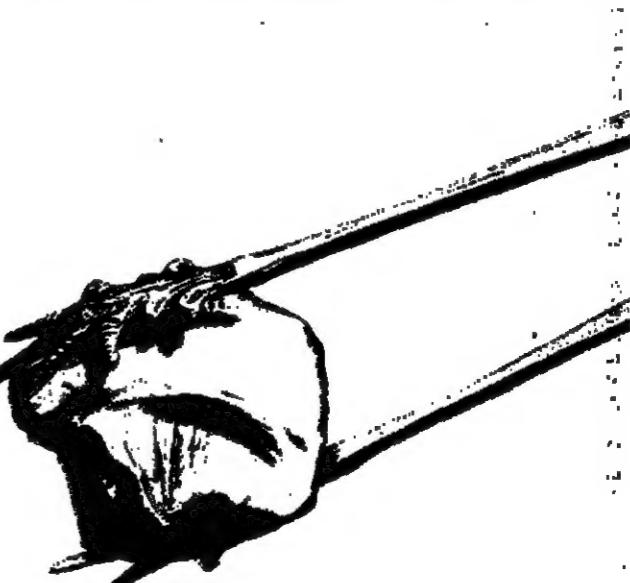
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## Sri Lanka Says Tamils Have Killed 9

Reuters

**COLOMBO**, Sri Lanka — Tamil separatist guerrillas killed seven policemen and two top Tamil politicians in a uprising of violence in Sri Lanka, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

The attacks came a day before the cabinet was due to discuss a peace plan to resolve the conflict between the island's Sinhalese majority and Tamil minority. Violence on the island has left about 2,000 people dead in the past two years.

The government spokesman said that about 150 guerrillas fired on a police station at Eravur, in the eastern part of the country, on Monday night with rocket propelled grenades, mortars, bombs and machine guns. Seven policemen were killed, 12 were wounded and one was abducted.

In separate raids, guerrillas killed two former Tamil members of parliament after seizing them from their homes in the northern Jaffna district on Monday night, the spokesman said.

The two men, whose bodies were found Tuesday morning, belonged to the Tamil United Liberation Front, the main political party of the minority community.

The assassinations of A.M. Alasandar and Visvanath Dharmalingam were clearly a warning to the front, a moderate group, not to participate in peace talks with the government, political analysts said.

Residents in Jaffna said that two other former front parliamentarians disappeared from their homes on Monday night. The two were identified as S. Yogeswaran and K. Dorairathan.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks on the police station and the two murders. But government sources said that they believed the assaults were launched by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the main guerrilla group fighting for a separate state for Tamils. Eelam is the name proposed for the autonomous region.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Dutch Artist-Writer Subject of Musical

By Michael Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

**A**MSTERDAM — The jacket on the autobiography "Jan Cremer" bragged that the book was written "to shock and make the author a lot of money." It sold more than six million copies.

A rock opera version with the same name that opened Aug. 10 in Groningen moved to Rotterdam Saturday for a two-week run; it cost 2.2 million Dutch guilders (\$628,930). According to the local press, it is the most expensive Dutch theater production of all time.

The book was first published in Dutch in 1964, back when mention of the Netherlands was often preceded by "staid." After Cremer, the adjective became "permissive," with a boost from the crowds of stoned hippies playing guitars on Dam Square and camping in the Vondelpark.

To the extent that he put sexually explicit and violent experiences into language that until then had been limited mainly to locker rooms and brothels, Cremer can be compared to Lenay Bruce. His influence on youth literary merit aside, was not unlike that of Jack Kerouac. The book described juvenile adventures as a wanderer, a brawler, a smuggler, a sailor, an artist and a Foreign Legionnaire.

Mounting the rock opera took "15 years of endless arguments," the magazine *Nieuwe Revu* said; these included controversy over a subsidy from the Ministry of Culture added to private Dutch and Belgian financing. The critics have been mostly positive, and the production is scheduled to open Sept. 27 for two weeks in Amsterdam's prestigious Carré theater.

"The waiter just told me all his friends are coming to the Carré and the run is already sold out," Cremer said in a seafood restaurant on

the Leidseplein, around the corner from "my girlfriend's house. I'm a working class hero. Waiters, farmers, policeman — these are my fans. Most of the people who bought my book had never been in a bookshop before."

He was in Amsterdam to get ready for the musical and an opening of an exhibition of what he describes as his "action paintings" in an upscale gallery on the Prinsengracht. He was leaving in four days for New York, where he would stay in a hotel. He lives "nowhere. I'm a nomad. I get nervous after three weeks in one place."

He needed a shave. He was wearing a Saxon leather jacket over a flowered tropical shirt. He seemed hung over. With his tattooed forearm and husky build, he resembles a longshoreman.

"This week we sold the 750,000th Dutch copy of my book. Man, in Dutch, 500,000 copies is a best seller. I'm selling 40,000 a year." The book tells of exploits that would provoke envy on the part of Henry Miller and the Marquis de Sade. Asked if they were all true, he leaned back with an enigmatic smile: "What should I say?"

Somebody once described a hustler as a person who knows you need something he is pushing, though you may not know you need it yourself. You get the feeling Cremer would not object to being so defined. Exaggeration is organic to a hustler; when asked to confirm, as he had just claimed, that the rock opera "Jan Cremer" really does have 50 dancers, actors, singers and musicians onstage, plus 200 hands backstage, he nodded: "Yeah. It's kind of rock 'n' roll circus."

The actual numbers are 32 onstage and 10 backstage. Chalk the hyperbole up to a facet of the Dutch character that tends to compensate for small territory by big numbers, as well as frequent and distant travel.

"The waiter just told me all his friends are coming to the Carré and the run is already sold out," Cremer said in a seafood restaurant on

### Juilliard to Mark 80th Year

*The Associated Press*

**N**EW YORK — The Juilliard School will present the soprano Leonora Price, one of its most famous graduates, and current students on a public television special next month marking its 80th anniversary.

The institution, named the Juilliard School of Music before it moved to a new building in Lincoln



Jan Cremer: "One of the roughest and toughest."

Cremer was born "on the eve of World War II" in the factory town of Enschede near the German border. His father, who died in 1942, was Dutch and his mother Hungarian. Because of her accent, the Germans thought they were Russian and the Dutch treated them as foreigners. The book often compares Dutch with German discriminations. Cremer spent a lot of time in juvenile prisons: "I was one of the roughest and toughest of all the lot."

Late in 1964, with his first royalty check, he bought a "one-way ticket to New York," took over Larry Rivers' studio in the Chelsea Hotel, became an abstract expressionist painter and stayed there 12 years. After writing several other books, which did less well, he now supports himself mainly by painting (\$9,000 for a big work, he said).

He likes to visit the Soviet Union, and says he was one of the first journalists admitted to the People's Republic of Mongolia, 14 years ago. He has published articles and photographs in *Playboy* and other magazines. Feeling at home with his Hungarian ancestry, he

spends several months a year in Budapest, which he called "a combination of Barcelona, Vienna and prewar Paris. It's the most colorful city I know."

Although he had script approval and was a consultant for the musical, he did not write any of it and seems rather disinterested about the production, other than hustling it: "It's in the tradition of 'Hair' and 'West Side Story.'"

The *Nieuwe Revu* describes a scene: "A brothel with undulating naves and limbs and ladies wearing abbreviated lingerie. One woman playing a sadomasochistic role wearing a tight leather suit wielding a red whip." The poster features a Hell's Angel type on a motorcycle.

The music is made by a loud, young, technologically state-of-the-art English and Dutch rock band. Cremer says he prefers listening to Bill Haley records.

He has "chosen after all to stay European. I use New York to charge up my battery, but I prefer the earth in Europe. You can smell the blood, sweat and tears of the ages. In America the earth is all loose ends."

## Shawn Rambles in 'Aunt Dan and Lemon'

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

**L**ONDON — When they come to write the history of the modern American theater, they are going to have a problem with Wallace Shawn. A writer of rambling conversation pieces like "My Dinner With André," he fits into no convenient theory of the new drama

### THE LONDON STAGE

and, indeed, seems to piece together his scripts on a curious axis of old movies and late-night radio phone-ins by philosophic insomnia cranks.

His latest play, written for the London/New York exchange program being operated by the Royal Court and Joe Papp's Public Theatre, is "Aunt Dan and Lemon."

Watching a preview, it seemed to me that Max Stafford-Clark's immensely strong production, while failing to bridge one or two severe cracks in the structure, yet comes as further proof that the shows that travel from the Court to the Public, as this one soon will, are still a lot stronger than the ones that come in the opposite direction.

True, "Aunt Dan" starts somewhere in mid-Atlantic. Shawn is, of course, American, but is writing here of English experience and for an British-American-Australian cast led by the Oscar winner Linda Hunt.

Shawn has taken over from John Heard in rehearsal four of the male roles, making the whole affair as much of an evening with Wally as was his dinner with André.

Essentially, we again have here a debate between two characters: The one in "André" was about the difference between achievers and non-achievers; the one in "Aunt Dan" is about the morality of power and the rights of the individual to determine governmental behavior. Central to this, and to the play, is a prolonged argument about whether Henry Kissinger was, as they used to ask in "1066 and All That," on balance a Good Thing or a Bad Thing.

This is the kind of argument that you can still hear at American dinner parties and find in the columns of small-circulation magazines occasionally financed by the CIA, but it tends to lack a certain drama. Action is not, however, a main interest of Shawn. Instead he writes eccentric, languid, stream-of-consciousness monologues,

some running upwards of 10 minutes each, all of which then gradually overlap into exotic characters.

Aunt Danielle, as played by Linda Hunt, is a kind of academic guru who teaches Leonora, otherwise known as Lemon, secrets of the universe while failing to do anything about an apparently lesbian attachment to her. Her open university lectures on ethics are occasionally interrupted by other characters, mostly involved in a weird subplot about the murder of a gangster, and it is vastly to the credit of Hunt as Aunt Dan and Kathryn Pogson as Lemon that they manage to retain our interest while working their way through sub-clauses that would be the envy of Kissinger himself.

Not only does Shawn belong to no recognizable school of drama, the one he is building for himself is still evidently under construction and inclined to fall apart around the edges. Yet for all that, there is something deeply compelling about his courage in assuming that an audience wishes to eavesdrop on a debate, rather than attend a spectacle or a coherent plot. And when he appears on stage, a puckish, balding innocent abroad, stationed somewhere halfway from Andy Hardy to Woody Allen, you begin to believe that perhaps there might be something actually happening here after all, though I suspect he has yet to work out quite what it is.

At the Court's Theatre Upstairs, and as part of the same Anglo-American exchange, we have the Public Theatre's production of "Tracers," a series of blackout sketches performed by the Vietnam Veterans Ensemble. Through the evening has not been nearly so carefully or successfully put together as Michael Hix's "Dispatches" at the National in 1979, this collage of limbs and limbo is given its strength by the fact that several of its participants were in Saigon and are now here to recall and re-enact that particular American nightmare. It makes for an eerie companion piece to Shawn's cerebral musings on the nature of cruelty on the stage below.

If you can imagine "Casablanca" rewritten by Peter Nichols you'll have some idea of what to expect. Wright's thesis is essentially that the enemy was within the ranks, and that the British army of that time and place was engaged not only against the Germans and Italians but more intriguingly in a vast battlefield of class warfare.

The thesis is not, of course, entirely new or unexplored. It lay at the heart of Evelyn Waugh's "Sword of Honour," though there is a central difference here in that where Waugh thought British class structures were liable to be severely worsened by World War II, Wright takes the view that they were improved by it.

His central figure is Colonel Gore, known as "the Hippo" and by his own definition "a stump" — one of the little men who, like Montgomery, were to inherit the earth once they had dismembered the old officer class.

In Geoffrey Hutchings' marvelously sweaty, irritable, acerbic performance, we watch the Hippo, bitterly opposed to the local natives ("I hate wogs who deny their wogginess") but still more opposed to the pointy-headed bastards from public schools who he feels have to be defeated even before the Nazis.

The result is a black comedy of behind-the-lines society, which suffers from a near-immeasurable subplot about resistance maneuvers but soars to heights of splendid satire whenever Hippo is rampant. Peter Eyns looks palely as the unwilling symbol of all that Hippo is out to destroy in his own mess, while Cecile Paci does an intriguing semi-parody of Ingrid Bergman in all Hollywood spy films this side of "Notorious."

But in the end, and unsurprisingly, Hippo overtakes and annexes and suppresses the play until we are left with a single corpus amid the ruins of the plot that he and his author have first laid and then dynamited from within. At the very least he now deserves to be brought back to life for his own television series of further misadventures.

### China to Take Designs to Paris Show

*Agence France-Presse*

**B**EIJING — China will participate for the first time in the international Ready-to-Wear Fashion show next month in Paris, Xinhua news agency has announced.

### DOONESBURY



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"Relations between our two countries are continuing to deteriorate, the arms race is intensifying and the war threat is not subsiding... Surely, God on high has not refused to give us enough wisdom to find ways to bring us an improvement in our relations."

*—From an extraordinary two-hour interview with Mikhail Gorbachev in this week's issue, the first meeting held by the new Soviet leader with any Western publication.*

It's all in TIME.

NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Chg.
Treasury	4,015	616	616	-1	616	-1
U.S. Corp.	1,820	725	725	+1	725	+1
SCM	1,279	754	687	-9	687	-9
Eastman	1,257	754	747	-7	747	-7
Occidental	1,243	726	716	+1	716	+1
Petroleum	1,219	716	716	+1	716	+1
Aetna	1,045	609	594	-5	594	-5
AT&T	1,018	594	585	-9	585	-9
PenAm	890	716	716	+1	716	+1
Merck	779	367	367	+1	367	+1
USHorn	761	616	616	+1	616	+1

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Chg.
Indus	13,337.14	13,228.80	12,951.19	-4.82	12,951.19	-4.82
Trans.	777.77	777.77	777.77	+0.00	777.77	+0.00
Util.	159.42	159.42	159.42	+0.02	159.42	+0.02
Comr.	533.70	533.53	548.78	+2.49	548.78	+2.49

NYSE Index						
Composite	Industrials	Trans.	Utilities	Finance	Class	Chg.
100.17	100.49	100.71	-0.48			
124.41	124.41	124.41	-0.52			
124.35	124.35	124.35	-0.52			
117.43	117.43	117.43	-0.16			
113.77	113.77	113.77	-0.75			

Tuesday's NYSE Closing						
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows	Vol. up
171	226	226	1,261	72	71	10
226	226	226	1,261	72	71	10
226	226	226	1,261	72	71	10
226	226	226	1,261	72	71	10
226	226	226	1,261	72	71	10

AMEX Diaries						
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Close	Out. Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	171	226	171	226	171	226
Declined	226	226	226	226	226	226
Unchanged	226	226	226	226	226	226
Total Issues	226	226	226	226	226	226
New Highs	72	71	72	71	72	71
New Lows	71	70	71	70	71	70
Vol. up	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261
Vol. down	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261

NASDAQ Index						
Week	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
DominP	3272	3265	3272	+2	+2	+2
Echelon	2770	2765	2770	+1	+1	+1
GenCorp	2205	2200	2205	+1	+1	+1
BAT	204.55	203.85	203.40	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75
Wicke	1220	1196	1196	-24	-24	-24
GRCO	1242	1238	1238	-4	-4	-4
TIE	1212	1208	1208	-4	-4	-4
AM Int'l	827	816	816	-11	-11	-11
NYTimes	847	838	838	-9	-9	-9
Winters	845	838	838	-7	-7	-7

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
DominP	3272	3265	3272	+2	+2	+2
Echelon	2770	2765	2770	+1	+1	+1
GenCorp	2205	2200	2205	+1	+1	+1
BAT	204.55	203.85	203.40	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75
Wicke	1220	1196	1196	-24	-24	-24
GRCO	1242	1238	1238	-4	-4	-4
TIE	1212	1208	1208	-4	-4	-4
AM Int'l	827	816	816	-11	-11	-11
NYTimes	847	838	838	-9	-9	-9
Winters	845	838	838	-7	-7	-7

Dow Jones Bond Averages						
Close	Chg.	Out. Chg.				
Bonds	82.22	+0.15				
Utilities	82.55	+0.15				
Industrials	82.55	+0.15				

NYSE Diaries						
Close	Prev.					
Advanced	810					
Declined	1053					
Unchanged	450					
Total Issues	2012					
New Highs	15					
New Lows	9					
Volume up	22,579,170					
Volume down	45,072,710					

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Buy	Sales	Chg.				
Aug. 29	114,640	+1,200				
Aug. 29	114,640	+1,200				
Aug. 28	140,667	+35,734				
Aug. 27	127,737	+1,216				
Aug. 27	127,737	+1,216				

Vol. of 4 P.M.						
Buy	4 P.M. vol.	Chg.				




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## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

## Re-Entry Shock Often Hits Managers After Vacation

By SHERRY BUCHANAN  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — The post-vacation re-entry shock into organizational life need not be all gloom. But, according to several indices, many executives can expect either imposed or self-induced job changes after vacations. The worst of all possible worlds is finding your desk cleaned out on your first day back to work.

"There are instances where the guy comes back from vacation and his potted palm is out in the hall. There is one guy I'm waiting for now. He's coming back from his vacation and he's going to get fired but he doesn't know anything about it yet," says Ted Simpson, president of Saunders Sidney Ltd. of London, a so-called outplacement firm.

Outplacement firms are hired by multinationals to help senior-level managers being fired or laid off to find new jobs. Paradoxically, giving you the bad news after your vacation comes more out of corporate kindness than malice.

"On balance, companies let executives have their holiday first and tell them when they get back. They feel they are being kinder," says Leslie Robinson, of Pauline Hyde & Associates, another London-based outplacement firm.

More fortunate managers who are not on the firing line often use summer vacations to consider new job possibilities, according to executive headhunters.

**A**CCORDING to Russell Reynolds & Associates, the French subsidiary of the U.S. executive recruitment firm, in October after the summer break, and in January after the Christmas vacation, there is a 10- to 15-percent increase in unsolicited résumés over the other months of the year.

"In September, executives get the idea they want to change jobs. By October they have updated their résumé and have sent it on to us," says Marie-Annick Flamard-Guy, an associate director of the French concern.

In 1983, Russell Reynolds received 271 unsolicited résumés in January and 234 in October, compared with a low of 131 in August. In January 1984, unsolicited résumés again increased to 310, steadily decreasing to 161 in August, and hitting a new high of 326 for the year in October. This year, Russell Reynolds & Associates received 337 unsolicited résumés in January, 307 in March, 290 in May, 237 in July and 150 in August.

Other headhunters report an increase in unsolicited résumés after the vacation but attribute it to the summer lull rather than to an increase above a monthly average throughout the year.

Another form of re-entry shock for managers is the stress of re-integration into organizational life after a break. One index of stress caused by this sharp adjustment from being an individual to part of a team again is an increase in work-related problems during the first few weeks back at work. Work dissatisfaction at the executive level is impossible to measure because companies do not usually have in-house counseling for their executives on work-related problems. The one exception is Control Data Ltd., the British subsidiary of the U.S. computer company.

"Calls after vacation periods increase compared to the rest of the year," says John Hall, director of the Employee Advisory Resource at Control Data in London. "There are a number of reasons for that. Vacation is a time of reflection for what you are doing and where you are going in your career," he says.

At the other end of the spectrum, some executives cannot wait to get back to the office after a stressful holiday. To them, the office is a haven away from personal or family problems. "The culture shock for these executives is not being in organizational life," says Cary Cooper, a professor at the University of Manchester Institute of Technology and an author of many books on executive stress.

The Marriage Guidance Council, a voluntary organization based in Rugby, England, supports this view. "After vacations, after Christmas and even after weekends, when people have been

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Unsolicited  
résumés start  
pouring in after  
the vacation.

## German Output Increases

Rise of 1.8%  
Posted for July

Reuters

BONN — West German industrial production, seasonally adjusted, rose a projected 1.8 percent in July after rising 1.7 percent in June, the Economics Ministry reported Tuesday.

The ministry had originally put the June increase at 2.0 percent.

All sectors of industry increased production on a year-to-year basis in the June-July period except construction, which registered a 7.5-percent fall.

But output in the building industry, traditionally the weakest sector of the economy, rose 13 percent in July.

Overall industrial production in June and July was 3 percent higher than in the previous two-month period, and 9 percent higher than in June and July of last year.

Manufacturing industry output rose 1 percent in July from the previous month, the ministry said.

This side of industry raised output 2.5 percent in the latest two months from the April and May period.

All sectors shared in the increase except for the food, drink and tobacco sector, where production was unchanged.

Builders increased output by 7 percent in the two-month period and capital goods producers, by 4 percent.

The ministry said the 9-percent year-to-year rise in overall industrial output in June and July should be judged against the background of last year's low production in June because of the seven-week metalworkers' strike.

Similarly, the ministry cautioned, output was stimulated in July last year by the ending of the strikes.

## Saudis Said To Consider Oil Discounts

By Bob Hagerty  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Some oil industry sources said Tuesday that they believed Saudi Arabia was preparing to sell oil below official prices in an effort to increase sales. But the rumors could not be confirmed, and some senior oil traders expressed skepticism.

Such a move by Saudi Arabia, the most powerful member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, would be a big blow to OPEC's efforts to prevent a further drop in oil prices. The Saudis have been almost alone among members of the group in refusing to offer hidden discounts from official OPEC prices.

Because other oil producers have undercut Saudi prices, the kingdom's production has plunged to a 20-year low of between 2 million and 2.5 million barrels a day in recent months. The Saudis have said publicly that they intend to increase their sales considerably. That goal has fueled speculation over the past two months that the country would resort to some form of discounting.

Recent talk between the Saudis and the four U.S. companies that are partners in Arabian-American Oil Co. — Exxon Corp., Chevron Corp., Texaco Inc. and Mobil Corp. — are believed to have included proposals to set a price based on the market value of the various products that can be derived from a barrel of oil.

Such a "netback" system of pricing probably would mean a significant discount from official prices, though it would depend on fluctuating market conditions.

Officials at the four U.S. companies declined to comment on the rumors. But some oil traders said it would be a strange time for the Saudis to offer discounts. The oil market has strengthened over the past month because of tight supplies of crude for immediate delivery. On Tuesday, the free-market price of Saudi light for October delivery was quoted at about \$27.85, just 15 cents below the official OPEC price.

## Currency Rates

		Sept. 3	
Cross Rates		U.S.\$	Yen
American	1.2944	2.485	117.235
Brussels	1.2675	79.335	20.26
Frankfurt	2.2847	2.905	1.475
London	1.2695	—	1.2695
Milan	1.0983	2.2110	444.13
New York	1.2695	11.227	2.658
Tokyo	2.2845	388.77	84.08
Zurich	2.2528	3.2251	82.025
1 ECU	1.2693	0.9397	2.2299
1 SDR	1.0279	0.24001	2.7004

Closings in London and Zurich reflect in part European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M.  
(a) Commercial bank rate. (b) Rate to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (d) Units of 100. (e) Units of 1,000. (f) Units of 10,000 N.G.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.  
1 = To buy one pound: \$145.3134.

Other Dollar Values

Current per U.S.\$ 1.2693  
Austrian 1.2693  
Australian 1.2693  
Austrian schill 1.2693  
Swiss franc 1.2693  
Danish krone 1.2693  
Egyptian pound 1.2693

Current per U.S.\$ 1.2693  
French franc 1.2693  
Greek drachma 1.2693  
Hong Kong \$ 7.836  
Indian rupee 11.976  
Irish punt 1.1717  
Irish pound 1.2693  
Italian lira 1.2693  
Japanese yen 100.00  
Kuwaiti dinar 1.2693

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**BUSINESS ROUNDUP****Chevron Seeks to Sell Some Operations**

The Associated Press

**LOS ANGELES** — Chevron Corp., which has been shedding assets to reduce the huge debt it incurred in last year's \$13.3-billion purchase of Gulf Corp., said Tuesday that it has solicited buyers for its gasoline refining and marketing operations in the Eastern United States and Puerto Rico.

It is the second major oil company this year to say it is pulling out of the Eastern United States.

Four months ago, Los Angeles-based Atlantic Richfield Co. announced plans to withdraw from its refining and marketing operations east of the Mississippi River as part of a major corporate restructuring. It has since agreed to sell those facilities.

Affected by San Francisco-based Chevron's decision are refineries in Philadelphia and Bayamon, Puerto Rico; 26 terminals; an interest in two pipelines and four heating-oil businesses; and more than 5,000

service stations in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Washington, D.C.

Some of the facilities were acquired in the Gulf takeover.

"We sent out the letters to those we thought would be interested," said a Chevron spokeswoman, Nancy Aray. She declined to identify the potential bidders but said, "There were quite a few."

Will Price, a senior vice president for Chevron USA, the company's domestic operating unit, said a deadline of Oct. 18 was imposed on the bidding, adding that a decision is expected by the end of the year.

**COMPANY NOTES**

**Bowater Industries PLC** said Hanover Trust PLC has raised its stake in the company to 7.48 million ordinary shares, or 8 percent. The new stake represents an increase from 7 percent of the total shares outstanding a month ago.

**Burson-Marsellet**, a New York-based public-relations firm, said it has set up a joint commercial public-relations service with China Media Development Inc., a subsidiary of Xianhua, the official Chinese news agency.

**Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana** said it would seek to be listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange by Sept. 18. It said it would place 15 million shares on the Tokyo bourse, which would put 13.5 percent of its total capital in foreign hands.

**CRA Ltd.**, an Australian metals producer that is controlled by Rio Tinto Zinc Corp., said net income in the first half ended June 30 rose to 33.7 million Australian dollars (\$23.6 million) from 31.8 million dollars a year earlier. The results compared with a 2.3-million-dollar loss in the second half of 1984.

**Exco International PLC** said its first-half pretax profit rose to £49.4 million (\$68.2 million) from £33.2 million a year earlier. The company said in its interim report that the

"prospective buyers are being advised to give us their best offer," Mr. Price said. "There will not be an opportunity to negotiate price after they come in with an initial bid."

He said Chevron is retaining the option to hold onto the facilities if the bids are too low.

Since acquiring Gulf, Chevron has sold about \$2 billion in assets.

About 2,000 Chevron workers

would be affected by sale of Eastern and Puerto Rican operations.

In past divestitures, the company has negotiated continuing jobs or benefits for its workers with the buyer. In cases where layoffs resulted, Chevron has provided assistance in finding jobs and severance benefits.

sale of its 52-percent stake in Telerate Inc. will produce a net profit of about £230 million.

**Francomail**, a joint venture of Jean-Pierre Schneider, ANF Industrie and De Dietrich & Compagnie, said it has won a \$200-million contract to supply 225 subway cars to the New York Metropolitan Transit Authority. The MTA has also taken an option on another 400 cars the company said.

**London & Scottish Marine Oil PLC** said first-half pretax profit rose to £74.9 million (\$103.4 million) from £56.3 million in the 1984 first half.

**Neptune Orient Lines** said it will raise 100 million Singapore dollars (\$44.3 million) through an issue of cumulative-redeemable preference shares. It said the shares will be privately placed.

**Santos Ltd.**, an Adelaide-based energy concern, said net income in the first half ended June 30 more than doubled from a year earlier, to \$46.1 million Australian dollars from 24.9 million.

**Trafalgar Housing Ltd.** of Hong Kong said its lenders had agreed to extend a moratorium on 396 million Hong Kong dollars (\$50.8 million) in debt until Sept. 1, 1986. The moratorium was first reached in 1983 and has since been extended every year for one year.

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**Financiers in Scotland Are Still Wary of Fads**

(Continued from Page 9)

with Williams & Glyn's Bank, a medium-sized English clearing bank. This will make Royal Bank the first Scottish bank with a major presence throughout Britain. And in April, despite criticism of London conglomerate Royal Bank bought Charterhouse Japeth, a London-based merchant bank from Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

Royal Bank is also expanding overseas. Starting with just a 20th-floor Wall Street office 15 years ago, it has moved into Houston, San Francisco, Los Angeles and five offices in the Far East. Williams & Glyn's also gives it a foothold on the Continent.

The 200-year-old Bank of Scotland has also opened new overseas offices, including one in Moscow. To widen its presence in England and Scotland without investing in new branches, however, it also has arranged to market financial services through building societies (the British equivalent of U.S. savings and loan associations) and direct to homes and businesses through computer-telephone links.

"We have a better home and office electronic banking system than anything I have seen in the United States," Mr. Gibson said.

His bank's Scottish character was enhanced this year when a neighbor, Standard Life Assurance Co., Europe's largest mutual insurance concern, bought for about \$210 million the 34.3-percent stake

of course, modern technology cuts both ways. For instance, it makes Edinburgh's traditionally solid Scottish base vulnerable to raiding from English and foreign banks.

"Our distinctive qualities are under pressure," Mr. Baird, the Royal Bank economist, conceded.

(Continued from Page 9)

flung together for a period of time we receive many more calls," says the council's research director.

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But Guy Berthelon, the director of the service, does not attribute the large majority of the calls to vacation-induced stress or re-entry shock. "I believe it's a willingness to take charge of your life again. Ninety percent of the calls I get are for practical problems."

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Essocon Europe Inc., Brussels, has appointed Rodney L. Grandy Jr. as president from Oct. 1, succeeding David R. Clair. Mr. Clair is expected to become president of Exxon Research & Engineering Co.

Mr. Grandy moves to Brussels

from the Darien, Connecticut, head office of the parent, Exxon Chemical Co., where he is senior vice president. Exxon Research is, in turn, a unit of Exxon Corp.

**Salomon Brothers International**, a London-based unit of Salomon Brothers Inc., has recruited Stephen Brisby as vice president charged with expanding the firm's investment-banking business in Britain. Mr. Brisby was formerly a director of the British merchant bank of J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co.

**Scandinavian Bank Ltd.** has named Antoine F. Khayat to the new post of regional head for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, based in the bank's London head office. Christopher C. Hart succeeds Mr. Khayat as general manager of the Middle East branch in

Prague & Gamble Co., the Cincinnati-based household- and personal-products concern, has named Claude Meyer as division manager international, for southern Europe.

Mr. Meyer, who will continue to be based in Paris, succeeds Malcolm Jozoff, who returned to the head office.

Succeeding Mr. Meyer as general manager of Procter & Gamble France is Herbert Schmitz, who moves to Paris from Geneva, where he was general manager, special operations, for Procter & Gamble AG.

**Banco de Roma SpA**, Italy's fifth largest bank, has upgraded its representative office in Madrid to a branch and named Carmelo Pettinato branch manager. He also oversees the bank's operations in Spain.

**Joyci's 50th****BUSINESS PEOPLE****Amro Makes New Layer Of Senior Management**

By Brenda Erdmann

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV has created a new layer of management that will be in charge of the bank's day-to-day operations.

The bank said that from Jan. 1, it will create the top management post of senior executive vice president and that six of its current general managers will be promoted to hold the new title. They are A. Deknakt, G. Dirks, R. Groenink, Z. van Hovell tot Westerholt, W. van der Sloot and R. van Tets.

An Amro spokesman said the move would allow the bank's board of managing directors, which currently oversees the bank's daily operations, to have more time for policy-making and other activities.

As a result of the creation of the new layer of management, the 10-man board of managing directors will be reduced in size. Stepping down from the board when they reach statutory retirement age will be C. van Westerholt, R. Koole, and G. van der Sloot.

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## SPORTS

# World Cup Dips Into Fresh Waters in Gulf

*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Approaching the summit of their nation's soccer hierarchy, the players know what must be done.

All outside might easily misconstrue the scene in their dressing room. Naked from the waist up, neither Ardiles nor Villa, in their distinctive ways, needed to be told to get "stuck in." Bahrainis are different.

"They are shy," observes the manager, "and don't like calling for the ball. They don't believe in tackling either, but stand back and watch the other lot play."

At such a moment their manager, a foreigner with foreign ways, the motivational factor slips out of his hands. That moment will

**ROB HUGHES**

come on Thursday, when Bahrain rejoins its effort to win a place in the 1986 World Cup finals.

Syria, the opponent, may be quaking in its boots; Keith Burkinshaw, the Englishman who manages Bahrain Football Association affairs, may suspect his presence in the dressing room is somewhat intrusive.

Strange times for a man who has coaxed Newcastle United and Tottenham Hotspur to English and European Cup finals five times. His final pregame words back then would be no problem: "Get stuck in. Attack the bugger — and try to do it with a bit of style."

In Bahrain on Thursday (and in Damascus on Sept. 20 for the return leg), the message might prove a little harder to get across.

Burkinshaw, growing accustomed to his players' ways, now knows that he has to pick his moments. Getting the men to face him and Mecca is a matter of timing.

Getting them to the field on time needs calculation and understanding. "They're Muslims who pray five times a day," he explains, "so training and matches have to be fitted around prayers. During Ramadan, matches were kicking off at two in the morning."

From the start, Burkinshaw knew that a blunt, determined West-sider would have to adapt if he was to help the Bahrainis catch up with the rest of the Gulf, never mind the world. "When I arrived, they all looked the same," he admits. "Now I've sorted out the Abdullahs from the Mustaphas."

The sorting process, and its rich rewards, were not without acrimony. Bahraini soccer players are anomalies who place Alfa, family, culture and their jobs as students, coastguards and customs officials before the pursuit of custom leather and windbags.

The manager had to accept that, if they turned up for national-squad training at all, most arrive on bloated stomachs after a family meal.

He had to wake players away from evening club training, and he stumped the small Bahraini soccer fraternity (all of 750 adult participants) by axing the national captain and goalie, Hamood Salihi, for failing to attend the first four trainings.

World Cup matches were then a full year off, and anyway, what chance had Bahrain, with a population of 350,000, of becoming one of two qualifiers from 35 Asian contenders? "Logically, it's not on," Burkinshaw told them. "But we have to think and believe and work hard for it."

The manager (or "captain," as Bahraini players insist on calling him) was prepared to set the example. With Robin Steffen, a reserve player from Tottenham, and George McAllister, a physiotherapist, Burkinshaw began from scratch to form youth, junior and senior squads.

He drew up a plan for a proper league structure of 16 games a season. He persuaded the Bahrain FA to switch from artificial to grass pitches. He sought to change the "negative-minded" approach. He and McAllister worked like navvies to clear up what he called "the worst injury situation I have ever seen."

Bahrain gave him a budget of \$1 billion (\$1.38 million) — chicken feed in the Gulf, where the Saudis, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and even Qatar sink billions into the sport. Bahrain's annual budget, for example, is equal to the sum Kuwait lavishes on each club.

But Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar are already out of the World Cup.

The UAE is likely to be Bahrain's final qualifying opponent if it eliminates Syria.

That contest is one of a newly irresistible force against the obdurate object, for while Bahrain, somewhat in the manner of Burkinshaw's Tottenham, is hell-bent on scoring goals, Syria's tactic appears to be stopping them.

That is, admittedly, from afar speculation, based on Bahrain's 7-4 home-and-away triumph over South Yemen and Syria's 1-0 squeezing out of Kuwait after two wins.

The Syrians, closest round-the-clock in camp, can justifiably claim theirs was the tougher route. Kuwait, benefiting from years of Brazilian and British expertise, had been at the 1982 World Cup finals.

Luck of the draw also assisted Bahrain when Iran, an earlier opponent, forfeited rather than accept FIFA's dictate to play home matches outside its war zone.

Speaking of war, Burkinshaw's last foreign adventure came eight years ago, when he brought Argentina, Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricky Villa to Tottenham — and he stuck with them despite the Falklands War.

Soccer, to Burkinshaw, is some-

thing divorced from war and politics.

Language problems aside, there is a world of difference between integrating world-class Argentines into a British setting and molding an Arabic cult challenge. Neither Ardiles nor Villa, in their distinctive ways, needed to be told to get "stuck in." Bahrainis are different.

"They are shy," observes the manager, "and don't like calling for the ball. They don't believe in tackling either, but stand back and watch the other lot play."

Halfway through Burkinshaw's two-year, £250,000 tax-free mission in the Gulf, there are signs that his love is filtering through. Not quite, perhaps, in the way he intends:

Four players wound up hospitalized after one match, and three national squad players were banned for five matches for fighting.

Burkinshaw, honest as the day is long, is pricking the egos of arrogant stars, a bit too straightforward for some English directors, he has four matches to get the balance right and surprise himself, as well as the Bahrainis, by helping them toward soccer's Mecca.

It means prompting men to transform themselves. And once the players cross the line onto the pitch, assistance has to come from elsewhere.

Who knows? The major framework of Muslim life, which poses so many obstacles to the outsider's organization, might be the guiding light.

If Bahrain beats Syria (at population odds of 32 to 1), Burkinshaw might be among the converted.

After all, Dave Mackay, once a roving Tottenham winghalf, has eight years' experience of soccer in the desert. The coach of Kuwait is convinced that "Islamic religion provides the kids with a peace of mind which can significantly enhance their onfield performances."

Since Syrians are also among the faithful, it should prove quite a match.



The Associated Press  
Boris Becker, 17: Playing in anguish, fighting back tears.

## Hernandez Leads Mets in Rout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SAN DIEGO** — After a half-day off, Keith Hernandez is back in form, and it's no coincidence that the New York Mets are, too.

"When your No. 3 hitter hits, you usually win. When he doesn't, it's tough to win," said Met Manager Dave Johnson after Hernandez hit and New York won, 12-4, over the San Diego Padres here Monday. Hernandez was 5-for-5 with a family meal.

The manager had to accept that, if they turned up for national-squad training at all, most arrive on bloated stomachs after a family meal.

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Since Syrians are also among the faithful, it should prove quite a match.

up," he said. "That shows great movement when you can do that all night long. There was only one he was unsuccessful with and that was George Nettles, and he's a high-ball hitter anyway." Nettles had two doubles with an RBI in the ninth.

Dodgers 4, Cardinals 1: In St. Louis, Dale Parker hit a two-run homer in the sixth and doubled and scored on Buddy Bell's double in the eighth to lead the attack that downed the Cardinals. Tom Browning, the major leagues' winningest rookie with a 15-9 record, went 3-for-4 and drove in a run to help defeat Atlanta. Brown's home run capped a four-run first off Rick Mahler.

Royals 3, White Sox 2: In the American League, in Kansas City, Missouri, Hal McRae and George Brett hit bases-empty home runs to pace the Royals past Chicago. Winner Mark Gubicza hit out of bases-loaded situations in the third and sixth, and Dan Quisenberry recorded his 31st save of the year by getting the last four outs. Besei by injuries, Kansas City is without starters Willie Wilson (center field), Frank White (second base) and Jim Sundberg (catcher).

Angels 11, Tigers 1: In Detroit, Jack Howell's nine-run single triggered a nine-run fourth and George Hendrick's three-run homer capped the uprising as California crushed the Tigers. With his 30th home run of the year, Detroit's Darrell Evans became the seventh player in major-league history to hit 30 or more for three different teams. Evans hit 41 with Atlanta in 1973 and 30 for San Francisco in 1983; he joined Dick Allen, Bobby Bonds, Rocky Colavito, Reggie Jackson, Dave Kingman and Frank Robinson.

Blue Jays 3, Indians 2: In Toronto, Luis Aguiar's double with none out in 10th scored Tom Foley and lifted Philadelphia's fifth straight victory. Starter Steve Carlton, coming back from 10 weeks on the disabled list, pitched three-hit ball over the first five innings. Two of the hits off the four-time Cy Young Award winner were bloopers and one was a foul ball.

Astros 7, Cubs 2: In Los Angeles, pinch hitter Jay Johnstone, batting for the first time since July 4, singled home the deciding run as one out in the 11th as Los Angeles took a four-game losing streak.

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Red Sox 5, Braves 4: In Los Angeles, pinch hitter Jay Johnstone, batting for the first time since July 4, singled home the deciding run as one out in the 11th as Los Angeles took a four-game losing streak.

Yankees 8, Mariners 7: In New York, Dave Winfield drove in four runs, three with a Homer, as the Yankees raced to a 7-0 lead and then hung on to beat Seattle. With Field's 22nd home run of the year put the lid on a four-run first and Ken Griffey's two-run single sparked a three-run second. But again Ron Guidry, in his fourth start, pitched seven scoreless innings.

Mariners 7, Indians 6: In Seattle, Mike Moore hit a two-run double in the ninth to give the Indians their first win of the season.

White Sox 3, Indians 2: In Cleveland, Mike Moore hit a two-run double in the ninth to give the Indians their first win of the season.

Red Sox 11, Rangers 2: In Arlington, Texas, Mike Easler hit his second grand-slam home run in three days and Bill Buckner drove in three runs with four hits to key a 19-hit attack that buried Texas. With three hits, Wade Boggs raised his league-leading batting average to .364.

Twins 6, Brewers 1: In Minneapolis, Tim Teufel drove in three runs with a single and a home run and Tom Brunansky added a two-run shot to power Minnesota past Milwaukee. The Brewers' Kirk Manning, celebrating his 31st birthday, went 4-for-4 with two doubles, including an RBI double in the ninth.

Orioles 12, A's 4: In Baltimore, Cal Ripken, who had gone 15 games without hitting a home run, hit two of them and drove in six runs as the Orioles pounded Oakland. Ripken, who had not homered in 15 games, hit a three-run shot and a seven-run outburst in the second inning and added a two-run Homer in the eighth.

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**Jerry Lewis Telethon Raises \$33.2 Million**

In 22 and a half hours, the 20th annual Jerry Lewis muscular dystrophy telethon raised \$33.2 million to fight neuromuscular disease. Among the participants were Milton Berle — in his first public appearance since quadruple bypass heart surgery in June; Sammy Davis Jr., Tony Orlando, Frank Sinatra, Liberace, Lola Falana, Billy Crystal, David Brenner, Wayne Newton, Norm Crosby and Charlie Callas.

Now, say sociolinguists, a further, extensive modification of vowel sounds is taking place. Linguists say it could presage a change in vowel pronunciation that may be as extreme as the one that took place in English from the late 15th to early 19th centuries, when the pronunciation of "sane," for example, changed from *sæn* to *seɪn*.

In the band of Northern cities stretching from Albany, New York, through Rochester, Detroit and Chicago to Minneapolis there has been a similar evolution, the studies have shown.

"Locks," for example, is becoming larks. "Lunch" has evolved to launch, "talk" to tick, "bit" to bet and "Debbie" to Debbie.

The short A has picked up a long E before it, a shift that has been adopted in every large Northeastern city to some extent. The Boston accent uses it in every instance; in New York and Philadelphia, it is used only with some words. In New York, the A in cat, pack and bang is pronounced in the standard way, while cab is KEE-ab and bad is BAA-d.

"Fight" in Philadelphia has become FUH-eet, very close to the way it would be pronounced on North Carolina's Outer Banks. In Baltimore, it is FAT; as in the inland South. In both instances, Lebow detects a Southern influence.

Queen Elizabeth II's daughter, Princess Anne, appeared on a live radio phone-in program Tuesday, becoming the first leading member of Britain's royal family to do so. Asked by 8-year-old Abigail Whittleton if as a child she had played at princesses, Anne said on the BBC call-in show: "No, I'm afraid being a princess was something I never played at being really. But I've probably been playing at being one ever since." Once tagged by journalists as the haughtiest and least popular member of the royal family, the princess has since earned a reputation for hard work as head of the Save the Children Fund. The BBC said that during the 55-minute program, 5,000 people tried to phone in, 262 questions were logged and the princess had time to answer 25.

## OBSERVER Roofer's Comeuppance

By Russell Baker

**N**EWS YORK — Roger the roofer couldn't believe it was happening.

"Toss your roofing tools into the back of my car, then get in there and lie face down on the seat," said Mr. Bulmer, pressing the gun against the roofer's ribs to emphasize his seriousness. "We're going for a little ride."

Climbing into the car, the roofer saw a body face down on the floor. "Ye gods and leaky shingles!" he cried. "You've got a body in here."

"That's not a body," said Mr. Bulmer. "That's Palumbo the plumber."

Feeling thoroughly kidnapped, the roofer and plumber could only lie silent, listening to the pounding of each other's hearts as well as the pounding of third heart, which seemed to come from behind the back seat.

"It's me, Milton the mason," said a muffled voice. "He's got me locked in the trunk with my son's tools."

"He's going to kill us all," said Roger.

"Worse than that," said the plumber. "I've got a feeling he's going to make us finish the jobs we started at his house."

□

This dread sentence drew groans of despair from the roofer and the mason. Roger's entire life passed before his eyes and he could not choke back a sob as he remembered his youthful triumphs at Roofing A&M, where he had taken honors in Leaving the Job Unfinished 101.

He thought too of his wife, Reba, and of how proud she was, when someone asked, "Just who do you think you are?" to reply, "I am Reba, wife to Roger the roofer."

He thought of the awe in the voices of strangers when they gasped, "Not that Roger the roofer who has roofed these 20 years past without once finishing a roof job?" Of course he couldn't have done it without Reba. Theirs had not been a love match. He had needed a wife to answer the telephone when people called about some roof work. The need for such a wife had been impressed upon him in his early education, just as it had been impressed upon Palumbo the plumber at the United States Plumbing Academy and upon Milton.

ton the mason at Mortarboard Institute.

His marriage proposal had not sounded romantic. "Reba," he had said, "don't get the idea I love you."

"I feel the same way, Roger," she had said, "but I've just got to have a man I can answer the telephone for when people call up mad as hones to ask if he's ever going to come and finish that roofing job, or the plumbing, or the concrete mixing."

"So you promise you'll always tell them I'll call them back?"

"Only when you've got no intention of calling them back."

□

Now, captured by this madman Bulmer and borne relentlessly toward the Bulmer household, Roger the roofer saw no way to escape the ignominy of being forced to finish repairing Bulmer's leaky chimney flashing, a job he had started eight months ago. Could Reba have betrayed him?

Bulmer would have phoned, as usual, in a rage demanding as usual to know if Roger was "afraid to stand up and roar like a man."

Reba was supposed to reply, "He had to go to Washington, Mr. Bulmer, for a big roofing job on the Capitol dome." But suppose there had been treachery in her heart. Might she not have told Bulmer the truth? "The only way you're ever going to get that flashing fixed is if you get over here at dawn and take him at gunpoint."

Reba couldn't have done that. It was unlikely that Reba and Melva, the wife of Milton the mason, and Pearl, the wife of Palumbo the plumber, had sold their husbands out at the same time.

□

The truth was known that evening after the three workmen were forced to finish their jobs at Bulmer's, and then were tarred, feathered and ridden home on a rail by fellow workmen who felt their trades had been disgraced. At home, the three found the notes their wives had left.

Reba's, like the other two, said, "After that crazy Bulmer threatened to get me convicted for telephone perjury, I figured the fun was all over, so why not go somewhere new and start looking for love?"

New York Times Service

## Accent Revolution: How Americans 'Tuck' Today

By William K. Stevens  
*New York Times Service*

**P**HILADELPHIA — It is hardly a secret that residents of a certain city on Chesapeake Bay call their hometown "BALL-uh-mer." Or that to Philadelphians their home state is "Penn-sub-VAY-nyuh."

Bostonians, of course, still pronounce their kahs in HAH-vehd YAHd. And some older New Yorkers still call it "TOY-ice TOYD Street."

"The sound changes we are describing can be very extreme," Labov said, "but people don't

linguists who are analyzing them by electronically dissecting tape recordings of spontaneous speech.

Recognized as a leader in this research is William Labov, a professor of linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania who has conducted extensive studies in New York and Philadelphia.

"The sound changes we are describing can be very extreme," Labov said, "but people don't

members of all ethnic and racial groups, as they move out of their local communities and rise on the economic scale, frequently adopt what Labov called "television network" or "standard" American English, commonly

from metropolitan New York. Primizalli was acquitted.

The New York City accent is particularly compact and concentrated, Labov said, and pronunciation there is evolving rapidly. Rarely, he said, do linguists hear young New Yorkers say "TOY-ice TOYD," presumably because such pronunciation has been so stigmatized. Labov said it might be expected that other features of New York speech

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"Fight" in Philadelphia has become FUH-eet, very close to the way it would be pronounced on North Carolina's Outer Banks. In Baltimore, it is FAT; as in the inland South. In both instances, Lebow detects a Southern influence.

Since colonial days, the Northeast has presented the United States' richest variety of accents. Variations tend to wash out the farther west one goes.

In May, Labov was a witness at

### The Difference Is Pronounced

A sample for present-day pronunciations commonly heard in the white vernacular dialects of each city. Hyphenated words should be pronounced rapidly and smoothly to reproduce as closely as possible the real sound.

**Boston**  
Beer — BEE-eh  
Nuclear — NOO-klee-uh  
Car — Kah  
Bear — BEY-uh  
Park — PAHK  
Guard — Gahr  
Bed — BEH-ed

**New York City**  
Beer — BEE-eh  
Nuclear — NOO-klee-uh  
Car — Kew  
Park — PAHK  
Guard — Gahr  
Bed — BEH-ed

**Philadelphia**  
Beer — Fu-UFF-yuh  
Balance — Bounce  
Always — Oys  
Street — Shreez  
Glad — GLEE-ed  
Care — Kahr  
Down — DAY-un  
Frog — Frong  
On — Ah

**Baltimore**  
Down — DAY-on  
Shore — Sure  
Food — Food  
Fight — Fat  
Baltimore — BALL-uh-mer



Source: University of Pennsylvania Linguistics Laboratory

The New York Times

really recognize how extreme they are because we only use phonetics in part to understand meaning."

In other words, said Roger Shuy, a Georgetown University linguist, people tend to concentrate on content rather than pronunciation.

Investigators have found that the changes begin in the white lower middle class and are usually adopted first by women and young people. Labov said he believed that young people who stayed in their communities tended to intensify the local accent as a way of reinforcing local identity and a sense of belonging. Shuy said women were more sensitive to social interaction generally and therefore to nuances of pronunciation.

Spoken in the West by white members of all social classes.

Since colonial days, the Northeast has presented the United States' richest variety of accents. Variations tend to wash out the farther west one goes.

In May, Labov was a witness at

the trial of a Long Island native who was charged with telephoning bomb threats to the Pan American World Airways office in Los Angeles. Some of the threats were recorded and a clerk in the office identified the defendant, Paul Primizalli, a Pan Am cargo handler, as the caller. Labov, testifying for the defense, said the taped voice's accent was but a short A has picked up a long E before it, a shift that has been adopted in every large Northeastern city to some extent. The Boston accent uses it in every instance; in New York and Philadelphia, it is used only with some words. In New York, the A in cat, pack and bang is pronounced in the standard way, while cab is KEE-ab and bad is BAA-d.

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Most of these, he said, occur in the Northeast and Middle West. Labov said similar changes appeared to be taking place in the South but had not been extensively studied.

Many traditional features of white Northeastern accents, implanted in the colonial period, are familiar. Chief among them is the dropping of terminal R's in

might wither away, too, just as traditional rural dialects have diminished in the face of the mass media and "standard" speech.

"But nothing could be farther from the case," he wrote in a paper.

"The New York City dialect is moving further along its evolutionary path with diminished vigor, and this is true for any number of metropolitan dialects."

In another significant development, the vowel sounds in cot and caught have merged in Boston and Pittsburgh, though not elsewhere in the region, to a sound somewhere in between.

This merger, which has also spread to the West, has tended to cause confusion. One researcher said a woman told him that her uncle stocked, or perhaps stalked, pheasants. He had to ask which popular member of the royal family, the princess has since earned a reputation for hard work as head of the Save the Children Fund. The BBC said that during the 55-minute program, 5,000 people tried to log in and the princess had time to answer 25.

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